Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL. VII.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1807. [No. 2025.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Has received by the ship William and John, from Liverpool,

FALL GOODS.

October 24. d

WANTED

A middle aged woman, capable of managing a house. To one of good character liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 9. d

Wanted to Purchase,

A *NEGRO MAN* from 18 to 25 years of age; for whom a liberal price will be given.
Apply to

John Gadsby.

November 19. d

TO RENT,
And possession given on the 14th of Novemb next,

The three story Brick House

On the corner of King and Columbia-streets, now occupied by Mr. *John Roberts.*——For terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALE, living next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20. tf

JAMES SANDERSON,
Offers for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
5 pipes Cogniac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton
And as usual
A general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

October 12. d

BRYAN HAMPSON
HAS FOR SALE.

10 pipes old port } WINES.
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
6 hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum
12 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
3 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
10 chests young hyson } [T]EAS
10 do. hyson skin
5 do. imperial
100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre
A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.
At all times he has the first quality flour for family use on hand,—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

Aug. 31 d

NOTICE.

THOSE who have claims upon the estate of *William Oxley*, an insolvent debtor, are hereby required to bring in and exhibit the same to the Trustee on or before the 10th day of December next.

N. Fitzhugh.

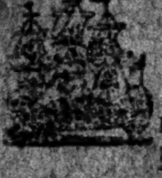
Nov. 10.

On the 15th of December next,
I propose to make a dividend of such of the moneys belonging to the estate of *W. Oxley* an insolvent debtor as have come to my hands-The creditors of that estate will therefore be pleased on that day to attend at my office to receive their respective dividends.

Thomas Swann, *Trustee.*

[illegible] 16 dt15D.

Freight wanted



For Brig IZETTE,
JOHN BARNES, Master;
Burthen eighteen hundred barrels or two hundred and sixty hogsheads.
Also, for sale on board said Brig,
45,000 feet of Lumber,
New-England Rum,
Potatoes and Oars.
Apply to

William Yeaton.

November 2. d.

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,

Two *NEGRO MEN*, accustomed to plantation work, one other as a striker to a smith, one as cook, and one hostler. None need apply but such as can be well recommended. Apply to

John Gadsby.

November 24. d

TEN PIPES
Choice Cognac Brandy,
8 hhds. West-India Rum,
10 qr. casks *L. P.* Teneriffe Wine,
16 casks Rice,
195 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,
For Sale by

Catlett and Fisk.

November 19. d

LANDING THIS DAY,
FROM ON BOARD THE SCHOONER
FAIR-PLAY,
AND FOR SALE,

75 hhds 15 tierces and 16 barrels of first quality Sugars
33 hogsheads and a few tierces of retailing Molasses.

Apply to
Mordecai Miller.

October 31. d

Joseph H. Mandeville,
KING-STREET, NEAR THE RIVER,
Has for Sale,

Muscovado SUGAR in hhds. and bls. various qualities
Loaf and Lump do. in bbls.
200 barrels inspected HERRINGS
COFFEE in bags
MOLASSES in hhds.
Imperial, Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Souchong } TEAS
Port, Madeira, Claret, Sherry, Lisbon and Malaga } WINES
Cogniac and Spanish Brandy
Jamaica, Antigua, Windward Island and New-England } RUM
Rye Whiskey in barrels
Cherry Bounce in do.
Salt, coarse and fine
Pepper, Pimento, Snuff, Chewing Tobacco, Segars, Mould and Dipped Candles, Soap, Copperas, Madder, Wrapping Paper, Rice, Chocolate, Philadelphia Porter, Havanna Honey.
ALSO,
A constant supply of nice Flour for family use.

October 27. d

LANDING
From the schooner Freigher, captain Thomas, from Portland and for sale by

Lawrason & Fowle;

40,000 feet lumber,
100 bbls. New England rum,
150 boxes mould candles,
100 sides soal leather,
50 quintals cod fish,
IN STORE,
5 tons St. Petersbug clean hemp,
3 bales plains,
2 do Kendal cottons,
100 doz. English sewing twine,
1500 sides red soal leather,
10 chests young hyson tea,
20 pipes Holland gin,
6 do. Bordeaux bandy,
6 hhds. New England rum,
300 boxes brown soap,
50 do. mould candles,
50 do. chocolate,
30 do. Havanna sugar,
Hogsheads and barrels retailing sugar,
Half barrel and keds beef,
30 barrels and half barrels mackerel,
2 trunks coarse and fine shoes.

November 21.

NOTICE.

Battalion Courts of Enquiry will be held at the Council Chamber on Monday the 30th of the present month, for the Assessment of Fines—and a Legionary Court of Enquiry will be held at the same place on Saturday the 12th of December next, for hearing Appeals and performing other duties required by law. The Courts will be opened at ten o'clock in the morning on each day.

By order,
P. TRIPLETT, Adjutant.

November 25. 4t

PUBLIC SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 19th day of December next, will be offered for sale, on the premises,

AN elegant *SQUARE OF GROUND*, situate adjoining the Spring Garden and handsomely enclosed. The terms of sale will be one third in four months, one third in eight months, and the remaining third in 12 months.

Beale Howard.

November 19. cots

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE,
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX-STREETS;
HAS RECEIVED,

6000 lb. Goshen Cheese 1st quality,
1½ ton assorted Patent Shot,
30 half chests & boxes
Imperial, Young Hyson, & Hyson-skin, } *TEAS,*
5 pipes choice Cognac Brandy,
40 bbls. Rye Whiskey,
15 cases old Medoc Claret superior quality,
70 lb. Nutmegs,
50 dozen London Mustard,
5 casks London refined Salt-petre,
15 casks chewing Tobacco small twist,
30 boxes Soap,
25 do. mould and dipp'd Candles,
45 kegs yellow ground Ginger,
30 boxes Havanna Segars,
5 cwt. Zante Currants,
Raisins in boxes and casks,
Pearl and hulled Barley,
A small quantity basket Salt,
Which with a very general assortment of Wines, Liquors and Groceries he will sell low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.

Nov 26 d

Just Received,
Per the Brig LOUISA, Captain JOHN MACNAMARA,

23 hogsheads of the first quality Muscovado Sugars—and
62 ditto second quality.
40 ditto Martinico white clayed—all of a very superior quality, stored on Col. Gilpin's wharf, in the house lately occupied by John G. Ladd.—Apply to

George Slacum.

TO RENT,

A convenient two story brick dwelling-house on the corner of Fairfax and Wilkes-streets, with a good garden and stables, conveniently calculated for a small family, in a very pleasant situation. Immediate possession can be given.—Apply to

George Slacum.

ALSO,

A part of the three story brick house where the post-office is kept, with five rooms, in one of the best stands in this town. Apply as above.

November 26. dtf

Just Received,
Per schooner Good Intent, from Boston, and for sale by

Faxon, Metcalf & Co.
Corner Prince and Water streets:

4000 bushels ground allum salt
50 boxes dipt candles
50 reams writing paper
15 barrols apples
45 cheeses, good quality
Also in Store,
10 pipes Holland gin
10 pipes first proof French brandy
6 ditto fourth do. Cogniac do.
6 hhds New England rum
40 bls Boston beef
4 half barrels ditto pork
20 boxes brown soap
60 ditto cod fish
100 ditto mould candles
20 dozen sifters
Also, a general assortment of *Shoes* as usual, for terms apply as above.

November 9 eo3w

ROBERT GRAY,
Bookseller, in King-street Alexandria:

Has just received for sale, a large supply of *FAMILY BIBLES.*

Cash given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags. *Apply as above.* Nov. 27. 3tawlm

---

A CHARITY SERMON

May be expected next LORD'S DAY, in the forenoon, at the Presbyterian Church, for the relief of the poor of the town.

"He that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord, and the loan he is pledged to repay."

The members of the ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY are requested to meet at the court-house, at the ringing of the bell, that they move in a body from thence to the church.

The Society are also requested to attend Monday next at ten o'clock, A. M. the Anniversary Meeting at Gadsby's hotel.

By order of the President,
Donald Macleod, *Sec'y.*

November 24. 5t

FOR SALE,

The Brig
PRESIDENT,
Burthen about eight hundred barrels.—She is a strong sound vessel, and well found. A liberal credit will be given.—Apply to

John Tucker.

Nov. 24. d3teo3t.

JOSEPH JANNEY
Has received by the late arrivals, an extensive assortment of

FALL GOODS.

10th mo. 20, d6t 3tawtf

JOHN LLOYD,

Has received per the William and John, and the George from Liverpool, a general assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which are for sale on the usual terms.

October 26. d6teo1m

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond district, will be Sold, at public auction, on Tuesday the 15th day of December next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, that very valuable and delightful SEAT, in the county of Stafford, on the Rappahannock river, about six miles below Fredericksburg, called

TRAVELLER'S REST,

The residence of the late Mr. *Tho. Garnett.* The terms of sale will be one fourth of the purchase money, and so much more as shall be sufficient to defray the costs of suit and expences attending the sale, in cash; one third of the residue payable when George Garnett shall attain his age of twenty-one years, with interest from the day of sale; one other third payable when Joseph Garnett shall attain his age of twenty-one years, with like interest; one sixth, or a half of the remaining third, payable when Elizabeth W. Garnett shall attain her age of twenty-one years, or marry, with like interest; and the residue when the youngest daughter of the said Mr. Thomas Garnett deceased, shall attain her age of twenty-one years, or marry, with like interest; subject to the dower of the widow of the said Mr. Thomas Garnett, The interest on each payment to be paid annually, and no title to be made to the purchaser until the whole money is paid, the title being held as a security therefor.

Wm. Lovell, Ex'TR.

November 19. d4w.

A Valuable Ferry for Sale.

THE subscribers offer for sale the valuable FERRY in Prince George's county, opposite to the town of Alexandria, together with about fifty acres of Land in a high state of cultivation, about eight or ten acres of which are in timothy and more could be converted into meadow at a small expence—on which there is also a valuable fishing landing. The purchaser may be accommodated with boats and hands for conducting the ferry advantage. There are on the premises, a handsome and commodious House well calculated for a tavern, with convenient out buildings, viz. a barn, corn house, stables, &c.—For terms apply to

Walter D. Addison,
& Joseph Thomas.

Nov. 3. 2aw

ALMANACS for 1808,
Just published and for sale, by
Cottom and Stewart.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

TRIAL
OF
COLONEL A. BURR.

MOTION FOR COMMITMENT.

EXAMINATION OF EVIDENCE.

MONDAY, October 5.

(Major Bruff's evidence.)

CONTINUED.

After this I had a conversation with the secretary at war and the attorney general together. I think that capt Clarke the companion of Lewis was also present. The sec'ry at war shut the doors. We had some previous conversation, as after the attorney general came in, the secretary at war introduced it again, by observing, that he had been informed col. Burr accompanied gen. Wilkinson to the western country, spent several days with him at Massac, and then furnished the colonel with a barge and men to descend the Mississippi to New Orleans; I replied that this was one among many ressons to suspect a good understanding, connection and co-operation between the general and colonel—That I imagined both of them were well informed of the old plan attributed to the general and his associates, to form a separate government west of the Alleghany under the auspices of Spain or England, of his famous memorial, which procured him exclusive privileges from the Spanish government, and the extraordinary visit colonel Connelly from Canada paid him in Kentucky; but that there were recent events which were not without suspicion. Such as his having spent the last winter of col. Burr's vice-presidency at Washington; their great intimacy; the interest made to get gen Wilkinson appointed and confirmed governor of Upper Louisiana, with Burr's brother-in-law, secretary to the territory, and many of his friends to places of trust and influence. Gen. Wilkinson's drawing several hundred troops into a cantonment near the mouth of the Missouri; his connections with col. Burr, gen. Adair, John Brown, of Keotucky, John Smith of Ohio, and several others, since implicated or suspected of being concerned with col. Burr, to procure a charter to cut a canal on the Indiana side of Ohio, on which charter a bank was ingrafted, and would have produced those funds, the want of which seems first to have made the general to hesitate—alluding to a paragraph in the cyphered letter. I then stated colonel Burr's visit to New Orleans in a barge furnished by gen. Wilkinson; and that after visiting the lower country he came to St. Louis. I then stated the conversation with judge Easton, as before mentioned, and the intimacy of those three persons, and that when col. Burr was about leaving St. Louis, the general had a barge got ready with much parade to put him over the Mississippi; that some time after col. Burr's return to the Atlantic states, Miranda's expedition got ready and sailed, which a gentleman promised, if called on, to come forward and prove gen. Wilkinson the projector of; (that gentleman is judge Easton.) I then observed that it was not easy to suppose that col. Burr, who knew Wilkinson's character, his former attempts and despreate fortune, should spend so much time with him at Washington, where the scheme seems to have been first projected; pass thro' the country where col. Burr must first commence his enterprize, where Wilkinson was well acquainted, and where Burr wanted agents (alluding to Ohio) and partizans; yet never found him to make proposals, but wait till all was ready, and then make his first overtures by a letter; and before he knew the success of that letter, in converting a patriot general into a traitor, should throw himself and his best friends, his *choice spirits*, into the power of a general he had so much insulted; that the general's measures in Upper Louisiana certainly had a tendency to disgust the people with the change of government, and to prepare them for a revolt; that I did not know the general's attempts upon other officers, but he certainly tried me; but if on the contrary col. Burr did communicate his plans to the general, either at Washington, at Massac, or at St. Louis, and the general did not immediately inform his government, he has not only grossly imposed on them, and the public at large; but has been guilty of misprison of treason and perjury. The attorney general, after I had gone through my statement and information, in substance and order nearly as related, asked me what would be the result if *all* this should be proven?—Why just what the federalists and the enemies of the present administration wish—It wourd turn the indignation of the people from Burr on Wilkinson; Burr would escape and Wilkinson take his place. I observed that it possibly might be the event, but justice and honor required that the whole truth should be known, let it operate as it might.

[*Major Bruff's evidence to be continued.*]

Printing in all its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *November* 10.

DEBATE on MR. G. W. CAMPBELL'S *motion to fill up the bill on the naval establishment.*

[CONTINUED.]

Mr. *Eppes* said he did not rise for the purpose of entering into adiscussion of questions not connected with the passage of the bill. He thought it important the public should correctly understand the grounds on which this appropriation was called for. That money ought not to be drawn from the treasury unless previously appropriated by law, was a sacred constitutional principle—a principle which he would always support and to secure which he would, go as far as any member of the house. He did not consider that on the present occasion this principle so sacred to republicans had been violated. What was the state of facts on the present occasion? At a time when the public peace was violated, the executive on its own responsibility had authorised contracts for articles of the first necessity. Articles essential in the event of war to support the honor and maintain the independence of the nation. Among these articles—the materials for making gun powder, for which there was a pressing and urgent necessity. The contracts for the materials for powder, and the contracts for timber were not authorised by any existing law. The crisis was one which demanded an immediate supply of such articles as were deemed essential for defence. Both the materials for powder and the timber, were considered as absolutely necessary. The Executive did not hesitate to assume the responsibility which the emergency required. Contracts were authorised for articles deemed essential for the public safety, and on the meeting of the National Legislature, a communication made as to the course pursued. He had stated on a former day his ideas fully as to the other articles in the appropriation, and how far they were authorised by the existing laws. He did not consider it necessary at present to examine the question whether these articles ought at once to have been secured by contract after the outrage on the Chesapeake, on the 22d of June, or whether Congress ought first to have been convened. The Legislature when possessed of all the circumstances which attended that transaction must decide, whether the emergency justified the course pursued; how far a sound discretion has been exercised in assuming this responsibility; And whether the engagements thus entered into ought now to be completed?

Mr. *Love* said he had not intended to have risen on this subject, nor should he then have been subjected to the embarrassment he felt in addressing the speaker, was it not for the apprehension he entertained, that it might be supposed by his constituents that he was influenced in the vote he was about to give by the same reasons which had been offered by gentlemen who, arguing against the passage of the bill, had yet declared their ultimate intention to vote for it.

If there is any question in this debate, said Mr. L. it is a constitutional one.—— The arguments of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Quincy) and those of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Randolph) prove that this if any is the ground of oppisition. In the authority introduced and relied on by those gentlemen there was if he recollected it right, (for it was some time since he had read the book) a discussion of the question arising under the section of the constitution which declares that no money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law: He concurred with the gentleman from Virginia in the respect which is due to the opinions of the secretary of the treasury whose authority is quoted; and if, said Mr. L. I was satisfied that the reasoning he has advanced applied to the provisions of this bill, I would rather incur all the risk which on this or any future occasion might be the consequence, of refusing to give our aid to the executive, when it had, on a great emergency advanced its personal responsibility, than lend my voice in support of a measure I deemed unconstitutional. If the gentleman who introduced this authority had read a little further back, I think it would have been found, that the first case put by the writer in illustration of the constitutional principle, was that, where under a former administration, a sum of money had been appropriated by law to the discharge of the principal of some of our foreign debts, & it was applied in discharge of the interest. It was certainly more advantageous to the U. S. to discharge the principal than the interest—But the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr Quincy) has said that in all instances under the former administration, there was a particular object for which money was appropriated; yet we find that in the case just mentioned, although the object was the same, the particular object of application was very different: It appears to me that a misunderstanding of the terms *appropriation and application* among us, has produced much of the present debate, they have been indiscriminately used, and for the purpose of expressing the same ideas, although in the authority relied on, the secretary of the treasury has in all the cases he has adduced in illustration, drawn the distinction.

In the present case an act of hostility towards this country had called forth the energies of our government. Contracts for articles of necessity had been made and the responsibility of the officers of our government stands pledged for their fulfilment. I view the measures contemplated by the bill as involving a question of expediency only. This being the case I need add nothing to the measures equally urged on both sides in support of the propriety of the expenditure from the highly aggravating cause of it Whether indeed the former measures of this government have had the effect of producing the causes of the great national excitement we have witnessed, as some gentlemen seem to suppose; or whether the conduct of Great Britain has its origin in a determined spirit of hostility towards this country, is in the present discussion entirely unimportant; whether the unexampled outrage she as committed on Denmark, or the unprovoked attack on the vessels of Spain, have been invited by the pusillanimity of those countries, as is suggested was the case with us are questions which I shall not now discuss.

Mr. Cook expressed his full approbation of the conduct of the executive and the officers of the departments. There had been no wrong application of public money, for none had been drawn out of the treasury. It was merely a question of expediency with the House whether they would sanction the measures which had been adopted; the president had not bound them to do it, and they were at liberty to act as they choose. Approving as he did the course pursued, he should vote in favor of the bill.

Mr Lyon would not occupy the house so long on a subject of so little importance. On the score of consistency he should vote as he had allways done. When appropriations were made without authority, if he liked them he had voted for them; if he did not he had voted against them. He thanked the president for the promptitude which he had manifested by his conduct on this occasion, and could see no harm which could arise from it. If the House approved the measures, they would vote for them; it would be immaterial to them whether the bargain was made to-day or to-morrow. And as he did like them and the house liked them, he would vote for the bill without detaining them a minute longer on the subject.

Mr Gardnier had been much pleased with the debate which had taken place on this subject, in the course of which gentlemen had an opportunity of expressing their opinion not only on this particular subject but generally. The attack on the Chesapeake made on the 22d of June last, had called from the nation one universal expression of abhorrence; one burst of execration at that daring assault, had resounded from every part of the Union It was the voice of a powerful nation calling for satisfaction for her insulted rights; and when heard it would be respected. In no part of the union had this expression been more sincere, than in the city in which he resided (N. York); that city which would endure, if any part of the country suffered the most dreadful calamities of war; that city defenceless unprovided, and exposed, whose inhabitants had been told by gentlemen on the floor of that house, that they must fly to the mountains for protection; in that city the same sentiments prevailed which existed in every part of our country.

At this period the president, feeling without doubt the same sentiments as had been unanimously manifested by the people, had thought proper to go into the expenditure for which an appropriation was now asked. Mr. G said, it could not be doubted, but the president, when he pledged the faith of the government for the purchases which were made, had violated that article of the constitution which lodged in that house the only power of appropriation: He was not, however, one of those who thought such conduct could not be justified; he thought it could, not because he would encourage liberties to be taken with the constitution, not because he held the constitution less sacred than any gentleman on the floor of that house; but because the safety of the nation is the supreme law.

While he expressed himself pleased with the debate, Mr. G. could not agree with the gentleman from North Carolina, who thought it an extraordinary one; for, whatever were the object, if any officer of the government had transcended his powers as limited by the constitution, it was not proper that the procedure should be treated with levity. As such a conduct might encourage violations of the constitution, he was glad that no expenditure could take place without exciting the attention of the house; that when exercising its prerogative, the executive would not be encouraged in putting its hands into the treasury. It would shew to the president or any other officer, that the house were jealous of their constitutional rights. Mr. G. could not say with some gentlemen that it would have been imprudent, or in any degree improper to have convened congress earlier than the day on which they had met; and though he would permit the president to do these things, he would only permit it when congress could not be convened in sufficient time. Four months had elapsed since the outragre had been committed; during what portion of this interval, the expences of the navy department had been incurred was not known; but in all probability congress might have been convened in sufficient time to have made a previous appropriation.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania had told them that it was the custom of an ancient nation to deliberate on a question twice, once when drunk, and once when sober; therefore congress should not have been convened whilst they felt the first sense of indignation. Did the gentleman mean to say that this was a drunken nation? That a nation glowing with indignation at an act of insult was in a state of intoxication? Was not this a period at which the representatives should have been assembled? Mr. G. trusted that however great the general execration, however great the excitement, the representatives would have been sufficiently cool. He did not think that these sentiments had in any degree subsided; he saw no appearance of it in the country, none in the house, none in the gentleman from Pennsylvania; the same feelings were still cherished that existed four months ago.

Upon the whole, however, Mr. G. tho't the executive had on this occasion conducted fairly, with a single eye to the public interest. He should vote for the bill, not as a precedent, or to encourage any department in the unauthorised use of the public treasure, but because he thought the measure proper.

Mr. *Smilie* did not mean to insinuate that the nation was drunk; he meant that the hour of extreme feeling was not the proper time for deliberation. Whilst he entertained that sentiment, he honored American feelings on the occasion; he rejoiced to see that spirit shewn. Since he was up, he would just take notice of the idea that seemed to have taken possession of several gentlemen as to the convention of congress at an earlier period. He had mentioned yesterday why he thought the president had acted prudently in not calling congress sooner; suppose they had been convened in the month of August; it was true they could have made an appropriation, but they could not have decided on the main subject, nor could they now. They must have waited at an enormous expence to the union, for dispatches from Europe. Under these impressions, he was one of those who believed that the president had acted properly. Many things had been said in the course of debate, irrelevant to the subject. As to a review of what had been done in 1805—6, it was improperly introduced; at another time, when the proceedings of the legislature of that day should come properly before them, he was willing to meet a discussion, and to justify those measures. On that occasion he had thought as he did now, that war was one of the worst of evils, and that no nation should engage in it when by any other means she could preserve her honor. He was now, as then, opposed to war; but if it should be forced upon the nation, he should be one of the last to shrink from it. He thought that the going to war on this aggression, under present circumstances, would be acting precipitately; as no nation should go to war till she gave her opponent an opportunity to justify her conduct.

Mr. *Randolph* begged leave to be indulged with a few words by way of explanation: Much had been said on a former occasion about dumb legislation. He believed they had almost reached that point at present. In the magnificent apartment in which they sat, and which was fitted for any purpose rather than that for which it was designed, it was scarcely possible to hear, or to make one's self heard. This was surely no distant approach to legislation without debate. In consequence of the effort which he had been compelled to exert, at no small expence of constitution, his attention had been forcibly dragged from the subject before them, and he had perhaps used some expressions which fell short of his meaing, and others which did not come up to it. He wished to be clearly and explicitly understood as to the course which he thought it incumbent on the executive to have pursued, and consequently to what extent the course which had been pursued met his approbation. He thought congress ought to have been immediately convened on the capture of the Chesapeake, and our minister at London instantly recalled, after having made an explicit aud preremptory demand of redress; and that redress too by a British envoy dispatched to the United States for the especial purpose. Congress being convened, the nation should have been put into a posture of defence, waiting a reasonable time to receive redress by an envoy. That being refused, instant retaliation should have been taken on the offending party. Mr. R. would have invaded Canada and Nova Scotia, and made a descent on Jamaica.—he would have seized upon Canada & Nova Scotia, not with a view to their incorporation into our system of government, but as pledges to be retained against a future pacification, until he had obtained ample redress for our wrongs. Whilst he held these sentiments he entirely concurred with the gentleman from Penn. (Mr. Smilie) that war was a great evil, never to be resorted to without a solemn demand of reparation from the offender, and giving him a fair opportunity to make due attonement for the injury, or insult, which he had offered: but there was a mode of demanding as well as of receiving redress.

[*Speech to be continued.*]

MINUTES.

WEDNEDAY, *November 25.*

The house went again into committee of the whole on the bill extending the right of suffrage in the Mississippi Territory, &c. The greater part of the day was occupied in discussing the principles of the bill. *Mr. Bibb* offered a proviso declaring that the act should not take effect till the assent of the state of Georgia shall have beee signified thereto. This proviso was negatived—Ayes 18—Noes 68.

Thursday, November 26.

The house took up the bill for extending the right of suffrage in the Mississippi territory and for other purposes, when the proviso offered by Mr. Bibb yesterday was after a long and very interesting debate, which went fully into the principles of the bill, finally disagreed to, the yeas and nays being taken on it, 86 to 35; when the bill was ordered to a third reading to-morrow, ayes 73.

Messrs. Bibb, Gardenier, Taylor and J. Clay supported the proviso; and Mess. Poindexter, M. Williams, Sloan, Key, Smilie, Bacon, Lyon, Rhea, Culpepper, Milnor and Johnston opposed it.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

Continuation of late European Intelligence, from London papers received at Boston.

LONDON, October 6.

FROM COPENHAGEN, September 23.

"The Danish ships have all brass guns on their poops, quarters and main decks. The stores in the arsenals are beyond calculation; it will take two months to get them on board; the piles of shot are immense. Exclusive of the stores shipped on board the trasports, the men of war, both British and Danish, it is said are loaded to the beds."

"Fifteen sail of the line besides frigates, are in the roads. The carpenters are pulling to pieces the ships on the stocks and shipping the timber. In a few days 150 vessels with stores, 40 of them with sail cloth, will be under way for England.—The whole convoy will exceed 3 hundred sail."

October 10.

On the 9th of Sept. the Danish King, Christian VIIth. issued new orders respecting English goods and persons detained. This was before he got the news of the surrender of his capital. By these orders Englishmen throughout the Danish territories are to be detained, and English property, ships and goods, are to be seized. All persons are to transmit an account of the debts due to English subjects; the whole of which is to be paid into the Danish treasury. All legal demands, however by British subjects, consisting of capitals, annuities, tontines, and interest upon the Government State Paper, are to be duly paid. All correspondence with England is to be prohibited, and letters coming from or going to England are to be seized and sent to the Danish officers.

From the Paris Moniteur, Sept. 23.

"Denmark had a land force sufficient to have repelled any attack from the English; and if it had not been for the false security with which they flattered themselves, and the unnecessary alarm they indulged as to the objects of the French, they might have had 40,000 men at Copenhagen, and lord Cathcart would have met with a reception under its walls, similar to that which the Duke of York met with at Dunkirk, in Holland, and in fact at every place upon the continent, wherever the English have dared to set foot.

"Was it by taking the Danish fleet, and setting fire to the capital, and thus violating the independence and impartiality of Denmark, that the English ministry or their general, thought to preserve its neutrality? In that case, we should be justified in forming an idea equally as unfavorable to their foresight as to their justice. If they think to remain in Zealand, they ought to bring an army of 80,000 men together and even then it would be of little signification."

An article from Keil would have us believe that the Danish government, wished to destroy rather than to surrender the fleet, and that it had actually transmitted orders to that effect, which we intercepted.

We are not able yet to state whether the report transmitted from Memel, of Bonaparte having sent a requisition to the court of Petersburg, to shut its ports against this country, be true or not. It is highly probable Romanzow, the Russian prime minister is understood to be decidedly hostile to this country: But the hostility of Romanzow is not participated by the rest of the Russian nobility, and the increasing unpopularity of the treaty of Tilsit, and of its offspring the armistice with Turkey, is understood to have greatly strengthned the English party. Prince Menzikoff has been charged with an important mission to this country, and the friends of England consider this as a favourable prognostic.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS, &c.

At the levee on the 7th, Mr. Munroe, the American ambassador, was presented to his majesty by the master of the ceremonies. His excellency took leave of his majesty previous to his departure for America. Mr. Munroe is succeeded, in his embassy, by Mr. Pinckney. Previous to the levee, Mr. Munroe had an interview with Mr. Canning.

[The above ceremony is generally dispensed with when ministers leave the British court dissatisfied.]

October 9.

Mr. Munroe, the American minister, had his final interview with Mr. Canning on Wednesday. His departure is in no respect connected with the dispute with America. The final answer of our government on that subject has already been sent off to Mr. Erskine.

Mr. Munroe is not to embark in the Revenge, but to take passage in the Augusta, from Cowes. The Revenge is to sail from Plymouth about the 12th of October.

The Moniteur contains the treaty for an armistice between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, concluded under the mediation of France, and signed by the respective negociators on the 24th August, at the Castle of Slobosia.

A report is current that on the part of the English, an application has been made to the king of Sweden to deliver up his fleet, which is now rigging and getting ready for sea in Carlscrona, as a deposit to the English. On Langeland, as well as Fremen, several English seamen attempted to effect a landing, but were repulsed.

The Neapolitan papers inform us, that the king Ferdinand with all his family have departed from Sicily in an English frigate. To cover this flight from the inhabitants, it was given out that he was going to place himself at the head of an insurrection which had broken out at Naples.

Great apprehensions were entertained at Constantinople, that the British squadron at the mouth of the Dardanelles would attempt to force that passage.

It is stated with confidence, that his majesty's physicians have given it as their opinion, that in the present state of his complaint, "it would not be prudent to risk the operation of couching."

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

A gentleman arrived at New York in the ship Young Factor and who went on shore at Deal on the 17th of October, states that all apprehensions of a war with this country had subsided in England, and that most of the American vessels recently sent into the Downs in consequence of an expectation of war had been released and were pursuing their voyage.

A great coolness at present subsists between the courts of St. Petersburgh and St. James. Several decrees have been issued by the court of Denmark, one of which declares "free ships to be free goods" and "enemy's ship's enemy's goods."

In conformity to the treaty of Tilsit, all trade and communication with England has been prohibited, by a severe edict of the Prussian court.

Twenty sail of neutral vessels are stated to have been condemned and sold at Amsterdam, for a breach of the decree prohibiting the intercourse with England, but none of them Americans.

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house at Nantes, of 22d September, '07, to a house in Phil;

"Unless you have a certainty of your vessel not being taken and carried into England—We recommend you not to ship to France, for no vessel will be admitted that has been in England."

It is with pleasure we announce to the public, that the MONUMENT to be erected to the memory of the officers of the Navy, who fell during the different attacks made by our squadron on the city of Tripoli, in 1804, has arrived at Boston, in the U. States frigate Constitution, and that it will shortly be landed at the navy yard at this place.

The expence of this beautiful piece of Sculpture, which, for grandeur of design, elegance of execution and size, far excels any thing of the kind ever seen on this side of the atlantic, has been defrayed out of the slender means of the officers of the navy.

We understand that the manager, Captain David Porter, intends, in behalf of his brother officers, to present it to this city, only reserving to himself the privilege of choosing the spot where it is to stand, and that Mr. Latrobe has generously offered his services in putting it up.

To convey some idea of this Monument, we subjoin a short though imperfect description.

Its base is 16 feet square, and its height 23 feet. It is composed of the purest white marble of Carrara, with ornaments and inscriptions of gilt bronze. The pedestal is highly ornamented with inscriptions, representative of the actions, trophies of war, &c. &c. in bass relief, and supports a rostral column, surmounted by the arms of the United States. Fame standing on one side of the pedestal, with the palm and laurel, crowns an urn, which bears this inscription.

Hic Decorae Functorum in bello Virorum Cineres.

History, seated at the base, looking back, recording these events. Mercury, the genius of Commerce, lamenting the death of his protectors—a female Indian representing America with two Children bearing the *Fasces* explaining to them the events, and four large bronze lamps representing the flame of immortality.

On the pedestal appears the following inscriptions in letters of gilt bronze: *Erected to the memory of Captain Richard Somers, Lieutenants James Caldwell, James Decatur, Henry Wadsworth, Joseph Israel, and midshipman John H. Dorsey, who fell in the different attacks that were made on the city of Tripoli, in the year of our Lord, 1804, and in the year XXVIII of the Independence of the United States.*

A flame of glory inspired them,
And fame has crown'd their deeds.

History records the events—the Children of Columbia admire, and Commerce laments their fall.

As a small tribute of respect to their memory, and admiration of their valor, so worthy of imitation, their Brother Officers have erected this monument.

The monument has been imported in 51 large cases, and weighs above 15 tons. The figures are as large as life, and the whole will cost above 3000 dollars, which is to be raised at the following rates of subscription—Commanders $20, Wards Room officers $10, and officers of the rank of Midshipmen, &c. $5. The subscription, we understand is nearly compleated; and from the known spirit and generosity of our officers we are confident it will soon be closed.

(*Nat. Intel.*)

A Nocturnal Balloon.—Garnerin has made a new and beautiful use of the Balloon at Paris.—He mounted from the gardens of Trivoli at night in a balloon illuminated with 120 lamps. He mounted from the gardens at 11 o'clock on a very dark night, under Russian colors, as a sign of peace. When floating high in the airy above the multitude of admiring spectators, a flight of sky rockets were discharged at him, which, he says, broke into sparks, hardly rising to his vision from the earth: and Paris, with all its blaze of reflecting lamps, appeared to him but like a spot—like the Pleiades, for instance, to the naked eye. He gained an elevation, he says of 3000 toises, and speaks with enthusiam of his seeing the sun rise at that height. After a flight of seven hours and a half, he descended near Reims, 45 leagues from Paris.

Extract from the late address of the French Legislative Body to the Emperor NAPOLEON.

"Under the eye of your genius, we shall speedily see our civil and political institutions perfected: *and to crown your glory, genuine freedom, which cannot exist but under a pure monarchy, will become more and more secure, under the government of an omnipotent Prince.*"

"PRIVATE LETTER.

"*Gottenburgh, Sept. 29.*

"An unexpected delay in the sailing of the packet enables me to add a few lines to the letter I wrote early this morning.

"We are at this moment waiting the arrival of a personage, whom misfortunes and high rank conspire to render interesting. Louis XVIII, it is said, is about to sail for England, and a Swedish frigate is lying in the harbor for his reception. The duke de Berri was here a few days since.

"The Danish war will probably have the effect of enlivening our town, and rendering it busy as a port of communication between England and the continent; at the same time that it participates the catastrophe which awaits, perhaps, the sole remaining allies against France.

"We are more anxiously interested in the decision of the court of St. Petersburgh than in the designs of that of St. Cloud: for one is still problematical while the resolutions of Bonaparte are subject to no doubt whatever. The several travellers who have left Russia all agree in representing the peace of Tilsit as universally unpopular; and there are not wanting persons even of authority here, whose insinuations rather than their assertions are in favor of a friendly understanding between Russia and England. Prince Menzikoff is charged with an important mission to Great Britain, and the friends of England draw a favorable prognostic from this circumstance. We have lately had travellers here, who have visited Copenhagen since the capitulation. They represent the damage sustained by the city as far less considerable than was first imagined, as well as the loss endured by the besieged.—The popular ferment was so far appeased, that Englishmen ventured to walk into the city to survey the ruins, and received no insults from the people. There was no examination at the gates, nor any particular attention paid to strangers."

(*London pap.*

15 pipes Particular Teneriffe *WINE*, of a superior quality, imported into Philadelphia early in the year 1804, just received and for sale by

Phineas Janney.

November 28. eo9t

The Subscriber

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he continues to carry on as usual, at his house on Royal-street near the market, the business of a White-Smith, Lock-Smith, Cutler, Bellhanger, Elastic Trussmaker, Gun & Pistol Barrel, Browning, Blueing & Polishing in the neatest manner.

All orders thankfully received and carefully attended to. All kinds of house work in the Smith line done in the neatest manner at the shortest notice, by

Caleb Hessey.

Nov. 28. S3m

ISAAC M'PHERSON

HAS LATELY IMPORTED & NOW OFFERS FOR SALE,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

BOLTING CLOTHS,

Of the Manufactory of the Old Three Kings, that are warranted good, are purchased with cash, and sold at a small profit.

ALSO, ON HAND,

A large quantity of BURR BLOCK, of good quality and a sufficient number of hands to execute any order for MILL-STONES at a short notice, No. 30, Fayette-street, Baltimore.

11th mo. 23. 2aw18t

TO LET,

THE House and Lot, at present occupied by Mr. DANIEL M'LEOD Painter, next door to Paton and Butchers hard ware store on King-street. Equal to any stand in Alexandria, for a Grocery or Dry Goods, with convenient accommodations for a Family.

Inquire of

Joseph Smith.

Nov. 5. eo3t1aw

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's* Patent Family Medicine Store, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence in warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozengzes.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaister.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18. eS

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines,* prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, *advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good.* A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I *had taken one half of it.* I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my formed symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.
No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia

Mrs. H. Lee.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speeck, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords *immediate relief,* moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By *once using* Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly *innocent,* warranted not to contain a particle or *mercury* ot any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the *mild* yet *powerul* qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favorof Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance, expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance han the preservation of health—this common place remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious lways to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasans effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, theywill be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve healt vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS OF DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Debbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

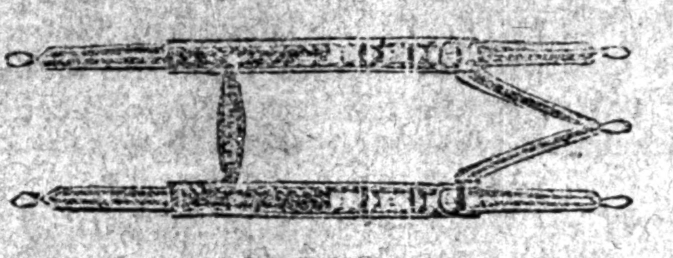
Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but prayidentialy ly was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.



HORWELL'S
Celebrated Patent Suspenders

FOR Ease, Elegance, Strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail at the MANUFACTORY, lower end of Prince Street Alexandria.

N. B. The Subscriber has a complete assortment well adapted for the Winter Season, and can supply wholesale purchasers on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

Sept. 25 d6m.

DIRECTIONS.

The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

A French and English Gazette.

To Amateurs of the Feench Language.

WE are authorised to announce to the Public, and more especially to American Ladies and Gentlemen, (for whom this new establishment is adapted) that *L'Oracle,* a French and English Gazette, printed three times a week, in Charleston, South-Carolina, will be published daily on the first of January, 1808, in the city of New.York.

A book of subscription is opened at this Office and at Mr. *Gadsby's* Coffee-House.

Subscribers pay *Nine Dollars* per annum, and only *Eight Dollars,* if paid in advance.

The establishment will prove very beneficial both to Amateurs and Pupils of the French or English languages.

The Editor and Proprietor is Mr. *Negrin,* who is on his way from here to New-York, forming his correspondence.

November 23.

Bank of Potomac,

November 5, 1807.

NOTICE is hereby given the Stockholders of this institution, that a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock for the half year ending this day, will be paid them or their legal representatives, on Wednesday next, the 11th instant.

By order of the President and directors.

Ch. PAGE, CHASH'R.

November 7. eo4w.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS, *ALEXANDRIA:*

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

MADEIRA
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Teneriffe &
Corsica
} WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc Claret, in cases of one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson-Skin and
Souchong
} TEAS *of good quality.*

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.

Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong
} *TEAS,* particularly selected for family use.

Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality

Madeira,
Busellos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine old Port
} *WINES.*

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
(For the Proprietor.)